

OXFORD OBSERVER.

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THE OBSERVER

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THE REFLECTOR.

SATURDAY EVENING.

This important period is a season for thought, amandatory reflection. The turmoil and bustle of the week; the toils and cares of business are brought to a pause. The mind is released, as it were, from its strong and tiring hold upon the world, and has a season to look within himself, arrange its disordered garniture, and stretch itself in nourishing repose. The cares of the world are seen from a distance, and the mind pleases itself with the comfortable anticipation of a brief retirement.

We may reflect that in the week that is gone, the week that is past with the returnless ages of the flood, whether we have "done those things which we ought to have done;" whether we have not left undone those things which we ought to have done, would have brought us a store of pleasant thoughts, the approbation of conscience, and the gratitude of the sons of men. We may reflect that so many times have we seen the sun come from his habitation of clouds, go through all the latitude of the world above, and sink away, peacefully and smiling with the consciousness of having done his perfect work, into the western seas. We may have seen sorrow, want, and misery; and have we relieved it? Have we opened our store, that "rivers of oil" might flow into the mourning hearts of those who are quailing beneath the blanch of misfortune? Have we lifted our hand, knowing that a scanty exertion, scanty on our part, might prove a powerful aid to the sorrowing? Have we moved one step from our pathway of pleasure, that those who were feeble might walk therein? If we have, then may we take all these things into the good account, and deem that we have not lived in vain. And to attain this blessed approbation of conscience, should be the incessant aim of our lives. One evening of inward peace, is worth ages of guilt and conflict. We may awaken the admiration, and excite the envy of a short sighted world, and amid the din of popular glory, awhile forget we are still under the reign of that inward monitor, which ceases its influence but with death. We may, in the navy atmosphere of business, awhile forget our misdeeds, and the wrongs and ills we may have inflicted; but they will return at a time like this. We are constrained to put away thoughts of the world; and to the vacancy, conscience, like a stern friend, will come in. The deeds of the week are written, either in sunlight or blood, around the habitation of the soul; and as the good or bad preponderate, so are our emotions. If there is a balance of good, sufficient to throw a hiding gleam over those failings which are almost necessarily incident to us as mortals, then, indeed, may we enjoy that rich and nourishing calm which incites the spirit to a continuance in the path of virtue, and slumber in a "peace that passeth all understanding."

KNOWLEDGE OF THE DEITY.

Let me not complain of the imperfections of my knowledge of the Deity, since it is every way sufficient for my virtue, consolation, and happiness. Nature and providence continually speak to me of God. I desire to postrate myself before the brightness of his glory at every rising sun, to adore the riches of his bounty in every noon-tide blaze, and to hold communion with him in the solitude and stillness of a brilliant night, when myriads of stars and suns light up the arch of heaven, and display the immensity and unutterable magnificence of his dominion. Amidst the desolations of winter I would adore with silent awe, Him, who makes the winds his messengers and the clouds his chariot, and displays his terrors in the deep murmurs and darkness of the storm. I would bring to his altar the earliest flowers of spring and the first ripe sheaves of autumn.

Though clouds and darkness are round about his throne, and your limited vision cannot grasp the sublime purposes and measures of his government; yet always confide in him as your father and friend, and as the father and friend of all his creatures. Humbly acquiesce,

and with reverential joy exult, in his universal dominion. He will presently dispel all darkness, resolve all perplexity, extinguish all apparent evil. He will cause error, and folly, and sin to flee away; and truth, wisdom and virtue, to flourish in eternal triumph. For the measure of his dispensation is perfect equity; the guide of his counsels is wisdom without possibility of error; the spring of his exertions is his own unchangeable and inexhaustible goodness; and the only object of all his works and ways is the production of the highest possible degree of good, and consequently of felicity, throughout his boundless universe. *Culman.*

Charity does not consist in creeds of strict or liberal import; but in the temper of heart with which they are adopted, and propagated. *Dr. Beecher.*

Miscellany.

ELEGANT EXTRACT.

The following extract from Willis' Monthly Magazine is very beautiful. In these days of common-place writing, says the Boston Journal, such a passage is almost enough to redeem a whole book.

"There is no sound of simple nature that is not music. It is all God's work, and so harmony. You mingle and divide and strengthen the passages of its great anthem and it is still melody—melody. The low winds of summer blow over the waterfalls and the brooks, and bring their voices to your ear as if their sweetness was linked by an accurate finger; yet the wind is but a fitful player; and you may go out when the tempest is up, and hear the strong trees moaning as they lean before it, and the long grass hissing as it sweeps through, and its own solemn monotony over all, and the dimple of that same brook, and the waterfall's unaltered bass shall still reach you in the intervals of its power, as much in harmony as before, and as much a part of its perfect and perpetual hymn. There is no accident of nature's causing, which can bring in discord. The loosened rock may fall into the abyss, and the overblown tree rush down through the trenches of the wood, and the thunder peal awfully in the sky; and sudden and violent as these changes seem, their tumult goes up with the sound of winds and waters, and the exquisite ear of the musician, can detect no jar.

"Nature seems never so utterly still to me as the depth of a summer afternoon. The heat has driven in the birds, and the leaves hang motionless in the trees, and no creature has the heart, in that faint sultriness, to utter a sound. The snake sleeps on the rock, the frog lies breathing in the pool, and even the murmur that is heard at night is inaudible, for the herbage droops beneath the sun, and the seed has no strength to burst its covering. The world is still, and the pulses beat languidly.

"But if you would hear one of nature's most various and delicate harmonies, lie down in the edge of the wood when the evening breeze begins to stir, and listen to its coming. It touches first the silver foliage of the birch, and the slightly hung leaves, at its merest breath, will lift and rustle like a thousand tiny wings, and then it creeps up to the tall fir and the fine tassels send out a sound like a low whisper, and as the oak feels its influence, the thick leaves stir heavily, and a deep tone comes sullenly out like the echo of a far off bassoon. They are all wind harps of different power, and as the breeze strengthens and sweeps equally over them all, their united harmony has a wonderful grandeur and beauty.

"Were you ever out a fishing upon a lake in a smart shower? It is like the playing of musical glasses. The drops ring out with a clear bell-like tinkle, following each other sometimes so closely that it resembles the winding of a distant horn; and then, in the momentary intervals, the bursting of the thousand tiny bubbles comes stealthily on your ear, more like the recollection of a sound than a distinct murmur."

GENOA.—My last hasty note, dated at Turin, informed you of our arrival there in safety and health. True, we had crossed the Alps in the midst of winter; but the genius of Napoleon has rendered that once formidable barrier passable with little difficulty at all seasons of the year. Turin presented nothing particularly worthy of attention except the surrounding Alps, which, with the plain of Piedmont, form a vast and magnificent amphitheatre. This brilliant scenery I saw in all its varieties—at day break and sunrise, beneath the splendor of noonday, and colored by the softer glories of sunset. The conclusion of our journey from Turin to Genoa was delightful. About noon of its last day, we had arrived at Roven, from whence, by a gradual ascent, we

reached in about two hours the summit of the Appenines. The day, which in its commencement had been lowering, had now cleared up. The sun rejoicing in his strength, had rolled away the mists from the mountain tops, and lighted up all nature with a congenial gladness. Being apprised that I should have a view of the sea from the summit, I had not patience to await the slow movement of the carriage, but walked on before. On reaching the highest point of the road, I was ready to cry out like the harrassed ten thousand, "the sea, the sea." That broad and noble element indeed lay before me, the open path which in a few short weeks might conduct me safely to my own distant home. Though nearly twenty miles off, its waves shone like a mirror between the opening ridges of the Appenines. In descending into the valley of the Polivera by traverses cut in the sides of the mountain, we entered almost at once into quite a different region. The snow, which had accompanied us all the way from Turin, had disappeared—the hill side was clothed with verdure, the early flowers of spring began to show their heads, and a milder atmosphere breathed from the genial south. The valley itself is more beautiful than tongue can describe. Its ever varied mountains—its murmuring stream—its pleasant villas—its high seated churches—its picturesque villages placed by the river's side or on some lofty knoll, constituted a scene whose influence on my mind I must ever despair of communicating to another:—especially do I feel this diffidence when I recall the accessories of the scene,—in one place a line of moles creeping slowly up the mountain's side,—in another a groupe of peasants in the peculiar costume of their country; red caps, short jackets, small clothes and long gaiters, with, perhaps, a coat or great coat arranged in careless folds over the shoulder—here a solitary individual opening the earth, a sign so grateful of returning spring—there another engaged in pruning vines, or cutting the canes which grow spontaneously in the humid bottoms—with here and there a priest in flowing garments, or a female decked in red, the favorite color, which, though not calculated to satisfy good taste, still adds to the romantic scenery I have heard the Italians accused of laziness. I have myself seen them in crowds lounging unemployed and sunning themselves in the streets of the villages. But if such be their national characteristic, this valley at least forms a striking exception. Here not only every inch of apparently practicable ground is sedulously cultivated, but the steep sides of the mountains are covered with regular orchards of chestnut trees, and the stony bed of the river is actually cleared for use, and walled in little patches with the pebbles gathered in the operation.

Beautiful as the scenery had been before, at the close of day it became still more enchanting. The sun had sunk beyond the Appenines, leaving behind him a golden atmosphere which steamed softly up the valley, and relieved in yellow light the blue outlines of the mountains. The "drowsy tinklings" of the mule bells came faintly on the ear. The more deep and sonorous tones of the convent bells tolling for vespers, broke upon the listening silence, and mingling together in harmonious discord floated along the stream, or were reverberated from the surrounding hills. The priest paused to speak with the attentive villagers, the peasant trudged cheerfully homeward with his burden, or hastened alertly to his evening devotions. All was soft and beautiful and calm, suited to the hour when the sun himself, his daily labor done, appears to sink into the arms of rest. A light shone upon the landscape as we approached the sea. We heard before, for the second time we saw, the waves of the Mediterranean. As we rode along its shore, my excited imagination could not but recall the scenes of which that sea had been the witness. It had borne upon its bosom the fleets of Tyre and Egypt, of Greece, of Carthage and of Rome. It had seen the shock of hostile navies, and sustained for ages the rich burden of eastern commerce. In later days, it had witnessed the triumph of a Doria, and had cultivated the youthful skill of a Columbus, whose native city was now at length at hand. The light upon its lofty Pharos glimmered like a star far above the horizon, and its long suburb lay before me, in itself a city. At last upon turning the promontory on which the light house is situated, and entering at that point the external barrier and, amphitheatre of lights arose before me, which I recognised at once as Genoa the Proud.—*Letters from Europe.*

Great Business.—The whole amount received for publishing the laws of the United States the last year, amounts to sixty-five dollars to each publisher.

INWARD GREATNESS.

A man of true courage, does not exhibit a boldness on every trifling occasion; he is generally moderate and calm; and his appearance is such as the vain and undiscerning of all classes would mistake for want of spirit.

The shallow minded dandy, who can put on a new coat and strut up with a mighty important air, and puff out a few fashionable words with a most admirable greatness, is looked up to by the most weak minded persons and thought to be a noble man of consequence and a truly bold fellow indeed; but the truly great man, is noble within, and decent without; his greatness lies in his breast, and he is not over anxious to show it to others; he walks straight forward; led by his own principles rather than by the opinion of others, and notwithstanding the current of opposition, which may flow in from different sources to thwart his ways he still pursues his course with steady perseverance. He will bear injuries with patience, but when his most sacred rights are invaded by the insufferable vanity and impudence of others, his feelings are roused to an honest indignation against the offender. He views dangers while at a distance with a moderate degree of fear and apprehension, but when they come near and duty calls him to action, he goes forward undaunted by fear, which finds no entrance into his noble bosom. His life is as a bubble to him when duty calls him to expose it for the safety of his country, his family, or his friends.

He is careful not to exhibit to others his advantages over them with respect to possessions of property or knowledge, but endeavors to bring his feelings down to a coincidence with those of the company which he is in; that he may be suitably prepared to relieve the burdens of the distressed, and to heighten the joys of those who rejoice. *CINCINNATUS.*

DEFERRED NEWS.

NEW YEAR IN CHINA. According to the Canton Register, the Chinese make the new year commence on the new moon, nearest to the time, when the sun is in the fifteenth degree of Aquarius. It is the greatest festival observed in the empire. The government and the people, rich and poor, then take a longer or shorter respite from their cares and labors. The last day of the old year is an anxious time to all debtors and creditors, for it is a great pay day, and those who cannot pay are abused and insulted, often having the furniture of their houses smashed to pieces by their desperate creditors.

This is almost as useless a mode of taking vengeance upon poor debtors as that which prevails in Civilized countries.—*Boston Courier.*

Chinese Theatre Burnt, with the Loss of Sixty Lives. A short time since, says the Canton Register, of Dec. 13, at the district of Shantak, a religious drama was to be performed in honor of one of the idols of the land, and an immense crowd of women and children were assembled to be spectators. It is usual to announce the play by beating a drum, at three successive periods, and letting off rockets. The second drum, and a large rocket proclaimed the near approach of the performance; but the rocket fell on the leaf covered stand which contained the women and children, set it on fire, and burnt it to the ground, occasioning the melancholy death of upwards of sixty persons.

Operatives.—It is sufficient refutation of the prodigious stories that have circulated in reference to the effect of failures upon laborers in this vicinity, to state the fact that wages have not fallen, and that no person who is willing to work need be without employment. Instead of "2500" not 200 persons have been deprived of work, except perhaps for a few days. The papers abroad circulate all the exaggerated statements of fictitious distress, but do not give any contradiction. It is more than a week since there has been any failure in this quarter.—*R. I. American.*

Covering for roofs of Houses.—Mr. Joseph Brown, a mason of Boston, has invented a cement for the outside

of buildings, which is a very good imitation of marble. It is said to resist moisture, smoke, and climate. In the interior of houses it precludes the necessity of oil painting, as it bears washing as well as natural marble.—We have seen several houses covered with this cement, and we think a stranger might easily be deceived by the beauty of its appearance.

A man and his wife were committed to prison in Albany last week for attempting to kill their son, a young lad, by hanging him. The mother had placed a rope round his neck, and suspended him, till he was black in the face. He was relieved, just in time to save him from this horrible death by the interference of strangers.—*Bost. Cour.*

A novel mode of celebrating the Anniversary of Independence was adopted at Peterborough, N. H. on the 4th inst. The Ladies gave the Gentlemen a Dinner! Let this plan generally prevail, and it will not be found so difficult as it is at present to muster a Dinner Party!—*Salem Reg.*

A Cincinnati paper states that there are 30 divorce cases before the Supreme Court of Ohio, for one county, Hamilton. They are denominated "applications to the Court to correct the mistakes made by parties in marrying the wrong persons."

A new Post Office has recently been established in the eastern part of Sedgwick, in the County of Hancock, by the name of *Sedgwick Bay Post Office*, and Nathl Allen, 2d has been appointed Post Master.

Fish Paying Tribute Money.—One of the men on board the schooner Blank, Capt. Hopkins, which arrived at Truro on Sunday last, drew up a fish, while at the banks, having in its maw, six half dollars.—*Barnstable Gazette.*

POLITICAL.

From the Portland Advertiser.
TO THE PEOPLE OF MAINE.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

I write not for fame or for profit, but from a strong conviction of duty. I hold no office, and wish for none. My circumstances are easy, but not affluent, and I am content with the situation which a kind Providence has allotted me. I love my country and her political institutions, and are anxious that they should be preserved and transmitted to posterity in all their native purity. It is with regret and lamentation that I witness an attempt to disfigure, and deform if not to destroy them. We resisted the acts of the British Parliament, because they attempted to tax us without our consent. Tyranny in many is as odious and oppressive in a few. Aristocracy is as insufferable as despotism. If bread is taken from the mouth of the laborer, it makes no difference, with the hand that earned it, whether it is done by a single tyrant or a host of tyrants. The great fundamental principle on which your government was established is violated every day. And a most formidable effort is now making to destroy it. Not to expunge it from your constitution, but to prevent its operation in practice.—The principle is this, that "the sovereignty is in the people." The people established the government for their own benefit, and it is their right and their duty to control their own officers. When this cases to be the case, we may indeed continue to have a republican government in form, but we shall have a despotism in fact. The officers of your State and National Governments have continued to rule you, and to control your elections. A great contest is at hand. It is a contest between the officeholders and the people, between aristocracy and democracy, between freedom and slavery. Are you willing that an aristocracy of office holders should bind you hand and foot, and rivet the chains upon you? Are you willing to relinquish the freedom of speech and of action? Are you willing to relinquish the distinguished privileges for which your fathers fought and bled and died? If you are not, guard against this insidious attempt to invade your rights.

Does not this aristocracy attempt to dictate to you whom you shall elect and whom you shall not elect, "with whom you shall make war and with whom peace," and what measure you must approve and disapprove, what you shall and what you shall not say, and what you shall do and what you shall not do? Is it not a principle with them to pounce upon every man, with a determination to destroy him, who will not subscribe to their creed and obey their mandates? If this is true and I appeal to your own observation if it is not, is it not tyranny of the most odious character? Let them once succeed to the utmost of their wishes, let the State be organized with their

State, county, town and school district committees, let every man's name be written in a book, who will be so much of a slave as to sell himself to this junta and where then will be your boasted freedom of election? Think you, against such a combination, it will be of any avail to reason? When things come to this, will it be of any use to discuss the merits of men who are candidates for office; Will these hirelings who have thus sold their birthright, ever inquire, whether a man is honest, or capable, or faithful to the Constitution? No: they have given up the privilege of thinking and acting for themselves, and have become the miserable tools of selfish and designing men. With such tools they may perpetuate their power, fix their own emoluments, and destroy your liberties. If you employ men to do your business, should you not have some voice in fixing their pay, or will you permit them to make both sides of the bargain? If you permit these office holders not only to designate your candidates for the Legislature, but by their combination and party machinery to elect them, will they not indirectly fix their own pay? Do you believe that Senators and Representatives elected in this way will act with independence and for the interest of the people? Or will they act as these office holders shall prescribe? How has been the fact? The Sheriffs have heretofore had a commanding and overwhelming influence at our elections. For years, the people have been calling for a reduction of their pay. It was not effectual till the last year, when we had an independent legislature chosen by the free suffrages of the people. It was not unusual before that to have four Sheriffs at a time in attendance upon the Legislature, urging upon the members, not the justice, but the importance from party considerations, of keeping up their pay. No wonder that many who had acted with them were disgusted, and chose to retire from such corruption.—Cast your eyes over the names of the delegates at the Jackson Conventions at Augusta and Alfred, and see what a conspicuous figure these Sheriffs and their Deputies make. Can a doubt be entertained that their object is to elect a legislature which will put up their pay to what it was? Why are the Ex-counselors also so busy on these occasions? It is a fact that the last Council cost this State SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS MORE than the present Council will cost. They not only had more sessions than were necessary, but taxed for travel which they never performed, and for attendance after their time of service had expired. And let those who have seen their registers, and know how deficient their records are, and for how much the late Secretary of State is a DEFAULTER, judge, whether the manner in which they did the public business entitle them to extra pay. Mr. Pillsbury who taxed travel to Eastport, which he did not perform, amounting to about sixty dollars, was not a stranger to them. They elected him with their eyes open. The subject of the Passamaquoddy Bank, with which he was connected, was investigated by the Legislature, the year before, and referred to the Attorney General, to be laid before the grand jury. The facts must be fresh in the minds of the public. The subject has never been cleared up to the satisfaction of any one. And it is believed that it cannot be. Yet, with this dark cloud hanging over his reputation, the Jackson party elected him to the important office of advising the Governor. This shows the length to which they are willing to go for party purposes. This is not all. A swarm of United States officers are hovering upon us like the locusts of Egypt, commanding us to surrender to the Chieftain. No matter how much he has trifled with our feelings and disregarded our interests, and constitutional rights, we must surrender. Even the tribunal of justice must be invaded, and our judges instead of maintaining that high ground, "where no fear can intimidate, or hope seduce them," must be prostrated at the feet of faction. Is this fancy or is it fact? Is it not a contest for principle; the office holders on one side, the people on the other? They claim to be republicans, but from such republicanism, may God in mercy, deliver our State and Country.

AN OXFORD FARMER.

JACKSONISM IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The annexed paragraph is taken from the columns of the Boston Bulletin of Friday 17th inst., a well known Jackson paper. The article from which is extracted relates to a letter published in a Washington Telegraph, and is altogether a precious document, but too long to be inserted entire in our paper. The letter writer, among other things, speaks of the great popularity of the new Collector, the District Attorney and the Postmaster of Boston, to which the Bulletin replies—that "no individuals are more obnoxious to every honorable and impartial citizen of the place." The following extract is of a more general character, and shows the beauties of "reform" in a striking light. Coming from such a source, no doubt can be entertained of the truth of the picture. [Saco Palladium.]

"Our State," proceeds the writer, "is rapidly emerging from that political darkness in which she has been enveloped, and will soon tower forth in all her native splendor." If by this sentence, the correspondent of the Telegraph, who it might be presumed, would pass himself off for a friend of General Jackson,

means to assert that the cause of the administration is gaining ground in this quarter, TRUTH obliges us to declare that this is not the fact. It is notorious, and we appeal for proof to every one acquainted with the state of parties here, that the conduct of certain men who have unworthily crept into the favor of the government, has inspired the community with such downright disgust, that the Jackson party—and we lament the necessity which compels us to say it—has dwindled within the last six months to a mere skeleton. We are perfectly aware that it is a part of the policy of these men—and they have organized a regular system of manœuvring by letters, and by hired puffs, for this purpose—to keep the friends of the administration at the seat of Government, entirely in the dark, respecting their own standing in this community. Every individual, at all conversant with the present condition of parties in this city, knows it to be a demonstrable truth, that where 1000 voters could be brought to the polls six months ago, not half the number could be mustered on any question in favor of the administration. And what is the cause? It is the tyrannical, treacherous, intolerant and selfish conduct of individuals who have acquired place and consequence by chance, and are abusing with a high hand the advantages which have—temporarily, we trust in heaven!—been confided to their direction. But more of this anon."

OXFORD OBSERVER.

NORWAY, TUESDAY, JULY 28, 1829.

CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

JONATHAN G. HUNTON.

NOTICE.

The National Republican citizens of Norway are requested to meet at the dwelling house of DAVID NOYES, Esq., on Saturday next, at three o'clock, P. M., to elect delegates to the County Convention, to be held in this village on the 5th of August.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN MEETING.

The National Republicans in the Towns and Plantations in the County of Oxford, are requested to send Delegates to meet in Convention at the Meeting-House, in Norway Village, on Wednesday the fifth day of August next, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon, for the purpose of selecting candidates for the Senate of Maine, to be supported at the approaching election. Each town is requested to elect two delegates, and each plantation one.

July 4, 1829.

JOSHUA CARPENTER.

We notice in the papers of the day, that, in the progress of "JACKSON REFORM," Joshua Carpenter, lately of Paris, in this County, now of Howland, in the County of Penobscot, has been appointed Collector of the port of Castine vice Samuel K. Gilman, Esq. removed. Mr. Gilman is a very capable and well endowed man for the office—has always been a decided Republican, and was appointed by President Adams on the recommendation of distinguished individuals of the Republican party. Joshua Carpenter is possessed of no qualifications or merit which entitle him to the office. This is an instance of "Reform," which will show especially to the Jackson men of Oxford, what signification is to be attached to the word when used in the Jackson vocabulary. No appointment after this can excite astonishment.

KENNEBEC ELECTION.

The Kennebec Journal gives the result of the election on the 20th instant, of Representatives to Congress in all but three towns, as follows, viz:

Williams,	Evans,	Scattering,
2221.	2531.	101

The towns to be heard from are small and will not essentially vary Mr. Evans's majority. Williams and Evans are both National Republicans.—In remarking on the result of this election the Journal, ever true to Republicanism, holds the following cheering language:—

"The election for Representative having terminated, it is now time to be preparing for the annual September election, in good earnest. Of one fact there can be no doubt—the Jackson party is in a very small minority in this county, and Mr. Hunton will have 1500 or 2000 majority in Kennebec—perhaps more if there is a full meeting, as we hope there will be. Those who have been among the people at the late canvass, agree in saying that the seal of reprobation has been stamped broadly and heavily upon General Jackson's measures, his pensioned editors, his party proscriptions, and his mock reforms; and the people are determined that his greedy and insatiate partisans shall not control the affairs of this Yankee State. But though their numbers are small in Kennebec, they are indefatigable, and will carry their points, 'by hook or by crook,' unless they are well watched."

OXFORD FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

A special meeting of the Oxford Foreign Missionary Society was held at the Rev'd Mr. Walker's meeting house in South Paris, on Friday last. The Rev'd Daniel Temple a missionary recently returned from the Island of Malta, was present, and in an interesting address communicated many important facts rel-

ative to the gross moral darkness that envelops that region. Malta is the Island called in the last chapter of Acts, Melita, and is the place where the Apostle Paul, driven by the tempest, called Euroclydon, was shipwrecked. He has stood on the very spot where Paul stood when, together with the whole ship's crew, some on "boards and some on broken pieces of the ship," he had come safe to land. He had been where the inhabitants of the Island kindled a fire to warm the suffering mariners, and where Paul gathered the bundle of sticks and cast on the fire, out of which came a viper, and fastened on his hand.

This place he described as being covered with ignorance and moral pollution, a land of idolatry and superstition.—A powerful appeal in favor of the missionary cause was made, and a deep impression of its importance fixed on the minds of the assembly. The Rev. Mr. Hurd, of Fryeburg and the Rev. Mr. Merrill of Norway, also made interesting addresses on the occasion.

We have received from Boston, a new set of types for our paper; not however, in season for but a part of the inside of this number.—In future we shall improve the appearance of our paper by the use of our new types.—We feel under obligation to the public for the patronage we have received, and tender assurance that nothing shall be wanting on our part to render our paper acceptable.

Our neighbor, the Editor of the Jeffersonian is much tickled to think that he has discovered a palpable inconsistency in certain newspapers in this state, for censuring the Governor's appointment of the 20th instant, for the choice of a Representative to Congress from Kennebec District, and commending the Council for "the disapprobation of what they have solemnly approved, having confirmed the appointment (though all opposed to it) while acting under oath." If Mr. Cole had taken the trouble to look at our Statute Law upon this subject which was passed Feb. 8th, 1823, he would have perceived that the sole power of appointing in cases of this kind, is vested in the Governor, and saved himself the labor of writing his essay, and the mortification of exposing his own ignorance. The Governor was under no obligation to ask the advice of his Council upon that question, and if he did ask their advice he was not obliged to conform to it. It was a concern completely within the control of the Governor, and the official approbation of the Council was not by law required. They could not, if they would, have negatived and made void the appointment. It was well known that the Governor, last winter asked the advice of his Council in regard to the day appointed for the first election in the Kennebec District, and that they all advised to the appointment of the 27th of April, and he afterwards, against that advice, appointed the sixth of April. The Governor is very fond of shewing an ostentatious independence, and it is not unusual for him to boast of it. See his reply in the Kennebec papers to a question asked by Mr. Severance relating to this matter.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The season has arrived when attention must be turned to our State Elections in good earnest. We respectfully notify our friends that our columns will be open and we shall be pleased to insert well written communications tending to enlighten the people or to excite in them a becoming zeal. The qualifications of candidates or the soundness of measures may be discussed, through our paper, freely and fully; we however hope that no provocation, will induce any correspondent to disregard for a moment those rules of decorum always obligatory on him, who would effectually defend our political institutions.

URSULA is informed that her poetical communications are received, and shall appear in due time.

The Washington Telegraph denies that any propositions have been made to the British minister at Washington, to negotiate a commercial treaty having in view the repeal of the British corn laws and the reduction of the American tariff. Some persons consider the denial of the Telegraph evasive, and still believe that General Jackson has had such a scheme put into his head by southern politicians, and that Mr. M^r. Lane has been instructed on that topic. Kennebec Journal.

The Jackson papers are pouring all manner of abuse upon Mr. Hunton.—Some of them give him the nickname of Spontoon, and all of them pretend that Judge Smith is greatly his superior in every thing that is good. They contend that all who know both the men will acknowledge this. Mr. Hunton lives in Readfield, Judge Smith in Wiscasset. Now we can tell these editorial gentlemen that Mr. Hunton will have a large majority in his own town, and we are well assured he will have a handsome majority in Wiscasset.—Jb.

We understand that a JACKSON newspaper is to be forthwith established in this place, for the political regeneration of York County. From the great parade made in the Eastern Argus of the numbers attendant at the Alfred caucus, one would hardly suppose this measure necessary. The paper is to be styled *The Maine Democrat*—the types and printer to be supplied from the Argus office.—Saco Pal.

AGRICULTURE.

HESSIAN FLY.—This destructive insect is said to be doing unusual injury to our wheat fields. Probably, most of our farmers are acquainted with its appearance at this season of the year. If not, pluck up some of the sickly shoots, strip off the leaves, beginning at the bottom, so as to leave the stock bare, and just above the second, third, or fourth joint, you will find the insect, very much like a flax seed in its appearance; which if suffered to remain, will retard the growth of the plant, and cause it to bend at the place, and finally to fall down fruitless.

We know no remedy for the evil at this season of the year; but in the season of sowing, something may be done, by choice of seed. The "Hessian proof," raised in the region some twenty years ago, was indeed proof against the fly, yielded a tolerable crop; but of inferior quality. A kind of spring wheat, we think it is, of which a small quantity was raised last year in Lyme and Piermont, N. H., and which came originally from a few heads, gathered thoughtlessly by a traveller in Spain, is said to be "Hessian proof." The same has been said of the "White Flint" wheat, concerning which some of our readers are doubtless able to inform the public. The "Virginia wheat," is not absolutely "proof" against the insect, but has suffered less than some other kinds; probably because it grows more rapidly, and becomes rather too old for the insect, at the season when its greatest ravages commence.

Farmers will do themselves and each other a favor by communicating what they know on this subject.—Vermont Chronicle.

MILDEW CURABLE.—In vol. iv. p. 281, there is an extract from Dr. Greville's *Flora Edinensis*, concerning mildew, of which it is stated, that, "As its production is probably the result of a peculiar state of the atmosphere, there is little chance of any means being discovered for its prevention." This should not be allowed to pass unnoticed in the Gardener's Magazine, because it is well known to every one acquainted with practical gardening, that soap suds, applied in time, will prevent the attack, and, after the attack, will speedily banish the pest.—Gardener's Magazine.

FEEDING COWS WITH CABBAGES.—When cabbages are given to milch cows, the decayed and musty leaves must be taken off, or they will impart a bad taste to the milk and butter.

INDIAN TALK.

The following Talk was delivered by Speckled Snake, a Creek warrior, said to be more than a hundred years of age, at the council of the chiefs, head men and warriors of the Creek nation, convened for the purpose of receiving the Talk of the President on the subject of vacating their lands. After the communication of the President's Talk, (says the Savannah Mercury,) by the agent, a profound silence of many minutes ensued, supported by two young men, and spoke as follows:

Brothers! We have heard the talk of our great father; it is very kind; he says he loves his red children.

Brothers! I have listened to many talks from our great father. When he first came o'er the wide waters, he was but a little man, and wore a red coat.—Our chiefs met him on the banks of the river Savannah and smoked with him the pipe of peace. He was then very little. His legs were cramped by sitting long in his big boat, and he begged for a little land to light his fire on. He said he had come over the wide waters to teach Indians new things, and to make them happy. He said he loved his red brothers; he was very kind.

Muscogees gave the white man land, and kindled him a fire, that he might warm himself, and when his enemies, the pale faces of the south, made war on him, their young men drew the tomahawk, and protected his head from the scalping knife. But when the white man had warmed himself before the Indian's fire, and filled himself with their hominy, he became very large. With a step he bestrode the mountains, and his feet covered the plain and the valleys. His hands grasped the eastern and the western sea, and his head rested on the moon. Then he became our great father. He loved his red children, and he said 'Get a little father, lest I tread on thee.' With one foot he pushed the red man over the Oconee, and with the other he trampled down the graves of his fathers, and the forest where he had so long hunted the deer. But our great father still loved his red children, and he soon made to them another talk. He said, 'Get a little father: you are too near me.' But there were some bad men among the muscogees then as there are now. They lingered around the graves of their ancestors, till they were crushed beneath the heavy tread of our great father. Their teeth pierced his feet, and made him angry. Yet he continued to love his red children; and when he found them too slow in moving, he sent his great guns before him to sweep his path.

Brothers! I have listened to a great many talks from our great father. But they always began and ended in this—'Get a little father: you are too near me.'

Brothers! Our great father says that 'where we now are, our white brothers have always claimed the land! He speaks with a straight tongue, and cannot lie. But when he first came over the wide waters, while he was yet small, and stood before the great chief at the council of Yamacraw Bluff, he said—'Give me a little land, which you can spare, and I will pay you for it.'

Brothers! When our great father made us a talk on a former occasion, and said, 'Get a little father; go beyond the Oconee, the Oakmulgee; there is a pleasant country,' he also said 'it shall be yours forever.' I have listened to his present talk. He says the land where you now live is not yours. Go beyond the Mississippi; there is game; and you may remain while the grass grows or the waters run.

Brothers! Will not our great father come there also? He loves his red children. He speaks with a straight tongue, and will not lie.

Brothers! Our great father says that our bad men have made his heart bleed, for the murder of one of his white children. Yet where are the red men which he loves, once as numerous as the leaves of the forest! how many have been crushed beneath his own footsteps?

Brothers! Our great father says we must go beyond the Mississippi. We shall there be under his care, and experience his kindness. He is very good! We have felt it all before!

Brothers! I have done.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

ATROCIOUS MURDER.—On Monday night last, whilst William Bowyers was sitting at supper with his wife, his father and brother, he was shot by one of his negroes, who, it seems, had secreted himself in the garden opposite the door, at the distance of about 35 feet, for that purpose. At the fire of the gun, he fell from his chair without speaking, and remained stupid and insensible for nearly 12 hours before he expired. Six negroes have been examined and sent to jail; two or three of the principal actors in this horrid plot having, after there appeared strong testimony of their guilt, confessed the whole transaction. The reason assigned for murdering their master was, his having made known his intention of selling a part of them, and removing with the balance to the county of Rockingham, his former residence. Several of the negroes sent to jail belonged to the neighbors; they had wives at Mr. Bowyer's which was the cause of their joining in the plot: but the man who procured the gun, and the one who used it, were his own slaves. They acknowledged his remarkable lenity and indulgence towards them—having some days before given such as were for sale, notes to procure masters in the neighborhood: but, deluded wretches! they supposed, by destroying him, they would not have to be separated from their families—and thus hurried into eternity a young man in the morning of life.

REMARKABLE CASE.—A young woman, the daughter of a respectable farmer in Edinburgh, Saratoga County, in the State of New-York, while in a field of new mown hay, felt the sting of a large green grasshopper, as she then expressed it. Some time in the winter following, she discovered a tumor on the shoulder between the caracori and acromian process, attended with some pain and uneasiness. After about three weeks continuance, it disappeared from the shoulder, and she felt a pain along the course of the clavicle; and in May at the side of the neck, partly under the sterno clemia mastoicles muscle. Her physician treated for scrofula with apparent success, for it again disappeared, until July, when it was felt once more at the shoulder—the tumor—about the size of a hen's egg, and with evident fluctuation, when it was opened with a small discharge of unhealthy pus, and along with it a living grasshopper, two inches in length, and breadth proportionate.—The only conclusion is, that the egg must have been deposited the year before, and arrived to maturity by a process of incubation.—N. Y. Courier.

The Talahassee Floridan of the 23d ult. says, the prospect of abundant crops was never greater. Rain and sunshine continue to succeed each other at intervals, and the rapidity and luxuriance of vegetation succeeds any thing before witnessed. We yesterday saw a stalk of corn measured, that exceeded sixteen feet in length. No complaint is heard among the planters but the prevalence of grass and weeds.—Cour.

SMUGGLING.—The Editor of the Niagara Gleaner says that several seizures have recently been made by the Collector of Niagara. Whiskey appears to be the chief article attempted to be run into Canada. The editor adds that the temptation to smuggle on both sides is great, so much so, that the honest trader cannot live, "he must smuggle himself in self defence."—Jb.

FROM HAVANA.

Captain Correja, of the brig Mary Jane, arrived at New-York, from Havana brings information that the expedition against Mexico sailed from that port on the 15th inst. consisting of one 74, two frigates, three corvettes, one brig, and 1 schr. of war, and seven transports, with about 4,500 troops. Six of the transports were American vessels, viz: the Robin Hood, Triton, Bingham, and Roger Williams, and brigs Chilina, and Cornelia. These were chartered for two months. The fleet laid off the Moro until the morning of the 6th, waiting for the Soberano, 74, Admiral La-borde's flag ship, which did not get out of the harbor until that time.

Havana papers to the 8th instant are wholly silent as to the destination and object of this expedition, and merely mention the fact of its having gone to sea.

Private accounts state, that there had recently been numerous failures among the shop-keepers in Havana, which had thrown the place into confusion, and it was expected these disasters would be severely felt. Money was extremely scarce, and discounts 2 1-2 a 3 per cent. a month.

News of the death of the Queen of Spain, was received at Havana on the 8th, an order was issued prohibiting all public amusements for the space of three months.—*Salem Gaz.*

TORNADO.—The city of New-York was visited on Sunday afternoon, July 12, between three and four o'clock, with a sudden and violent storm of wind, hail, rain, thunder and lightning. Much injury was done to the houses, shipping, trees, &c. Several coasters and boats were dismasted, upset and driven ashore and several ships and steam-boats at the wharves broke their fasts.—*Sal. Gaz.*

DIVISION OF SPOIL.—The Albany Daily Advertiser complains that the original friends of old Hickory, do not get all the offices, there being too many new converts in the way. The General should have, in his study, a scale of merit, by which to govern the distribution of his rewards. It should be graduated so as to exhibit the several periods of time, from the first to the eleventh hour of the contest; and the name of each applicant for office should be inserted at the point of time when he espoused the cause. The General might then proceed "to reward his friends," proportioning the reward of each individual to the length of time he had served in the Jackson ranks, so that all might have a crumb; or, if it should be thought more expedient, he might commence by rewarding his earliest adherents, and proceed, through the list, in the order of time; in which case, all the offices would be exhausted before he reached the *eleventh-hour* men. It is presumable that Gen. Jackson, as an honest man, intended to redeem his pledge, to reward his friends; and it is equally plain that some just, equal, and uniform principle of distribution ought to be adopted.—*N. E. Pal.*

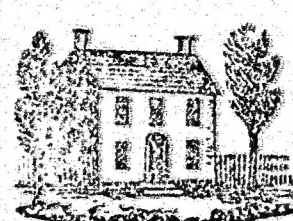
GREENFIELD, Mass. July 14.
MURDER.—A melancholy and distressing murder was perpetrated in Ashfield, on Tuesday last, by a man named Alfred Elmer. He fancied himself commissioned from Heaven to kill three persons, and derived his warrant, as he says, from the 11th chapter of Revelation. His victims were a child about two years old, an only son of Mr. Timothy Catlin, which was killed on the spot, and an old gentleman, grandfather of the culprit, who was so severely wounded that there is no hope of his surviving. The child he killed because it was innocent. At the time of the deed, the mother of the child was milking; on being told that Elmer had gone into the house with a razor in his hand, she immediately returned to the house, and on entering the room, found the child dead in the cradle in which she had left it sleeping, having its throat cut in a shocking manner. The criminal, having committed this horrid deed, hastened to his grandfather whom he struck on the head with an axe, and would have repeated the blow, but for the interference of some females who were present. The old gentleman is between 70 and 80 years of age. Since the commitment of the prisoner to the jail in this town, he observed, on being questioned, that he wished to say nothing about it. He is sorry that he has committed the deed, and states that he had sometimes had thoughts of committing suicide, but that he has none now, and had none when he killed the child. The prisoner was undoubtedly insane. He waits his trial at the next term of the Supreme Court, to be held in September next.—*Gaz. and Herald.*

GRADUAL ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.—A number of the inhabitants of Augusta County, Virginia, have resolved to memorialize the Virginia Convention, which is to be held in October next, in favor of the adoption of a constitutional provision for the gradual emancipation of slaves in that State.—*N. E. Pal.*

MARRIED.
In this town, on the 19th inst. by Job Eastman, Esq. Mr. John Andrews to Miss Maria Gammon.
In Wareham, Mass. George Starratt, Esq. of Bangor, to Miss Martha Burgess.

STOCK OF GOODS FOR SALE & STORE TO LET.

THE Subscriber wishing to close his business at Craigie's Mills, (Oxford,) offers his whole Stock of well selected Goods, on very reasonable terms to any persons who wish to purchase the same and give good security.



ALSO, his STORE to Let, which is a first rate Stand for any term of years.

And hereby gives notice to all indebted to him either by note or account over one years standing that unless they are paid or good security given by the first of November next, they will be left with an attorney for collection.

WINTHROP B. NORTON.

July 23, 1829. 46

ASA BARTON, Agent,
HAS just received a small lot more of those China and Earthen Tea Sets, which were so justly esteemed for beauty and cheapness. Also Glass, tea and Cup Plates, new style. Like-wise Glass Dishes, Lamps, Tumblers, Wines, Gilt and Mahogany framed Looking Glasses, &c. which will be sold very cheap.

As above, a few bushels of Good Corn, at four shillings the bushel.

Norway Village, July 23. 3w

HEBRON ACADEMY.
THE Fall Term in Hebron Academy will commence on Wednesday the 12th day of August next. Youths of both sexes attending this school, may expect proper attention to their instruction, Morals, and Comfort.

JOHN TRIPP, Sec'y.

July 23, 1829. 3w

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

MISS R. HUMPHREY will commence a School for the instruction of Young Misses in the Solid and Ornamental branches, on the first Monday in August next, in Norway Village. Terms of tuition from \$2.00 to \$2.50 per Quarter. July 21, 1829.

NORWAY, BETHEL, AND LANCASTER, N. H. MAIL STAGE.

THE subscribers having purchased the Norway, Bethel, and Lancaster, N. H. line of Stages, will keep constantly provided with good horses and carriages, and careful drivers; and respectfully solicit a share of the traveling patronage. The Stage will, on going to Lancaster, leave Norway every Tuesday at 2 o'clock, P. M. after the arrival of the Mail Stage from Portland, and arrive at Bethel the same evening; leave Bethel, on Wednesday at 4 o'clock A. M. and arrive at Lancaster the same day at 4 o'clock P. M. Returning will leave Lancaster on Thursday at 4 o'clock and arrive at Bethel on the evening of the same day; leave Bethel on Friday at 4 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Norway in season for passengers to take the

Portland Stage.

At Lancaster, N. H. this line connects with Southern, Western, and Northern Stages, which leave that place on Thursday morning of each week. At Bethel it connects with the Waterford and Augusta line. The whole route from Portland to Lancaster is performed in two days going, and two days on the return. Whole fare from Portland to Lancaster, FIVE DOLLARS.

A. BENNETT, } PROPRIETORS.
B. BURBANK, }
E. CROSS, }

July 4, 1829.

THE PLACE FOR 'GOOD BARGAINS!' At No. 1.

MITCHELL'S BUILDINGS, WHERE has just been received, from AUCTION and otherwise an additional supply of Good Bargains—among which are,

Blk and col'd Lustrings; Plaid Silks; Pongees, Crapes; blk Lace Veils; Merino, Crape, Raw Silk, Brocade, Valencia SHAWLS; splendid assortment of fancy Hd'k's; Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, new style; Bonnet Cambrics; Bobbinet and Cotton Laces; Gloves and Mitts; Hair Combs, Cambrics and Muslins, &c.

ALSO
Stout 7 | 8 Bleached Shirts, at 8 & 9 cts; Stout brown do. at 7 & 8; Stout Sheetings 8 & 9; Copperplates patch cols 1s; super Calicoes, 12 1-2 cts and 1s; dark figured Silks 30 cts; Scotch Gingham 7 | 8 wide 25 cts; belt Ribbons 8, 10, 12 1-2, & 1s; Thibet Hd'k's, 2s 3d; Dimotys 1s; white cotton Hose 1s, 20 and 25 cts; Fig'd Jac't Muslins 2-2s 3d and 2s 6d; with many other articles cheap, and probably cheaper than is usually found, and all goods warranted to give perfect satisfaction. A liberal discount made to those who become customers and purchase with cash, and such will find it an object to call.—Good white and blue mixt woolen Yarn taken in exchange, at fair prices.

WILLIAM D. LITTLE.

Portland, July 3, 1829. 3m 2

NOTICE is hereby given that the several Committees appointed by the Court of Sessions, for the County of Oxford, at their October term 1828, and June term 1829, to alter and lay out sundry roads as hereafter mentioned, will meet for those purposes as follows, viz: At Levi Ludden's, in Peru, on Monday the tenth day of August, 1829, to alter and locate a road in Peru, Canton and Livermore, towards Wayne, as prayed for by Silas Barnard and others. At the house of I. Adams Twitchell, in Bethel, on Tuesday the first day of September, 1829, to locate a road from high said Twitchell's, through Albany to Waterford flat, as prayed for by John Lovejoy and others. At the house of John Manuel, in Township lettered B. (alias Hounsfield) on Tuesday the twenty third day of September, 1829, to make alterations in the present county roads in said Hounsfield, as prayed for by Bartholemew Hounsfield, the proprietor, or Charles Vaughan, his Agent.

EZRA SMITH, Chairman of said Committee.

July 9, 1829. 3w

JUST Published and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, by the subscriber,

SERMONS ON WAR,

by Rev. THOMAS T. STONE, lately Pastor of the Congregational Church, in Andover.—These Sermons contain no sectarian sentiments but are calculated to show that wars and fightings are contrary to the pure and peaceable principles of Christianity. The Book is handsomely printed on good paper and contains six Sermons, at the low price of twenty-five cents.

ASA BARTON, Agent.

July 13.

A YOUNG WOMAN.

IS wanted immediately, to do the house work in a small family, for a Lady in Portland, to whom good wages will be given. For particulars inquire of

ASA BARTON, General Agent.

Norway July 13. 3w

MERINO BOMBAZINES.
ELEGANT 6-4 black Merino Bombazines of a superior quality.

Also—black and mixed Lustrings; brown and white Drillings, Jeans, Grandurills, &c. Just received and for sale low by

THOMAS O. BRADLEY,

No. 6, Mussey's Row.

Portland, May 26.

G. C. LYFORD,

WOULD inform his friends and customers that he has recently received a large supply of

STAPLE AND FANCY ARTICLES,

which he is selling as low as any one in town.—For proof of which call and see. He has on hand a good assortment of

BROADCLOTHS & CASSIMERES,

Flannels; Lastings; Denmark Satins; Cassinets; Cotton Cassimeres; Derries; Irish Linens; Long Lawns; Linen Damask; Linen Cambrics; Black Synshaws; Lustrings; Levantines; Col'd Sarsnets; Stripe Silks; Strip'd Levantines; Fig'd Gros de Naples; Black & Col'd Satin Levantines; Bl'k Canton and Nankin Crapes; Bl'k Crape Dresses; Italian Crapes; Press'd Crapes; Fancy Silk, Gauze and Barage Hd'k's; Silk and Gauze Scarfs; Bonnet, Cap and Belt Ribbons; Berkley & Wellington Cravats; Battiste and Muslin Cravats; Flag Silk & Bandanna Hd'k's; Cotton Flag Handkerchiefs; Strip'd Corded, Check'd & Shaded Cambrics; Muslin Dresses; Plain and Fig'd Book Muslins; Plain & Fig'd Swiss Muslins; Plain & Fig'd Jacksonet Muslins; Valencia, Raw Silk, Crape, Brocade and Merino Shawls; Raw Silk and Cashmere Mantles; 3-4 and 5-4 London Bl'k Bombazines; 5-4 Bl'k Merino Bombazines; English and Scotch Gingham; White Cambrics and Cambric Muslins; Mull Muslins; Dimities; Brown, Plaided and Striped Battistes.

Brown Bonnet Cambrics; Slate and Bl'k Cambrics; Copperplates and Calicoes; Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hosiery; Cotton and Worsted Socks; Cotton, Worsted, Silk, and Velvet Vestings; Cotton and Silk Umbrellas; fine assortment Parasols; Common and Paris Kid Gloves; Ladies and Gentlemen's Super, Horse Skin Gloves; Bl'k and White Silk Gloves; Gentlemen's Beaver and Buck Gloves; Thread and Bobbinet Laces and Edgings; Mecklen Laces; Bl'k and White Bobbinet Laces for Veils; Bl'k and White Rich Lace Veils; White and Green Gauze Veils; Paper, Bonestick and Feather Fans; Blue and Strip'd Jeans; Silk Braids and Cord; Sewing Silks; Twist; Buckram; Padding; Brown Linen; Buttons; Boxes Cotton Balls; Cotton and Linin Floss; Plaid Table Cloths; Spool Cotton; Wire Cotton &c.

—ALSO—

A general Assortment of American

Cottons

such as Brown and Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings; Tickings; Checks; Gingham; Warp Yarns. LIKEWISE,
Just opened, 1 Case containing 70 Ladies' LEGHORN, BOLIVAR

Hats,

of a superior style and quality to any before offered in this town. The Leghorns are all fine but very cheap, at 5, 6, 7, 8, & 10 dollars. A few Black Leghorn Bonnets from 1, 25 to \$2.00 each.

Portland, June 15, 1829. 6wis 51

BASKETS.

500 FANCY, travelling and Work Baskets, comprising a larger assortment than ever before offered. Just received and for sale cheap, at No. 6, Mussey's Row, Middle-st. by

T. O. BRADLEY.

Portland, May 22.

German, Scotch, and Irish Linens.
4-5 and 5-4 Scotch and Irish Sheetings and Shirtings; Long Lawns; Brown and White Russia Sheetings and Diapers; and a great variety of Linen Goods, just received and for sale cheap by

T. O. BRADLEY,

No. 6, Mussey's Row.

Portland, May 26.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD.....SS.

TAKEN on execution and will be sold at Public Auction, at the Store of Otis Hayford, Esq. in Canton, on Wednesday the twelfth day of August next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, all the Right in Equity of Redemption, which James Brown, has in and to the following described mortgaged Real Estate, situated in Canton, in said County of Oxford, viz: being the Farm now occupied by said James Brown, conveyed to him by deed from Aaron Brown, dated August 15th, A. D. 1820, and recorded in the Registry of deeds for said County of Oxford, book eighteenth, pages forty-three and forty-four, containing by estimation two hundred acres—the same being subject to Aaron Brown's mortgage to Oliver Otis, dated May 16th, A. D. 1816, and recorded in the Registry of deeds for said County, book twentieth, pages one hundred fifty-three and one hundred fifty-four, to secure the payment of two hundred and sixty-six dollars fifty-seven cents and interest. Reference to said Registry being had for a more full description.

GAD HAYFORD, Dep'y. Sheriff.

July 8, 1829.

The following STANDARD MEDICINES have ever proved a safe, economical and efficacious cure for some of the most dangerous diseases:—

THIS Medicine has for a long time been an established favorite with that class of society for which it was solely designed. They purify the Blood, quicken its circulation, assist the suspended operations of nature by removing those dangerous and critical obstructions to which the healthy as well as valetudinarian are subjected, and are a general remedy for the prevailing complaints among the female part of society. The Pills are particularly efficacious in the Green Sickness, Palpitation of the Heart, Giddiness, Short Breath, Sinking of the Spirits, Dejection and Disinclination to Exercise and Society. Married ladies will find the Pills equally useful, except in cases of pregnancy, when they must not be taken; neither must they be taken by persons of hectic or consumptive habits. They may be used successfully by either Men or Women in all Hypochondriac, Hysterical or Vaporish disorders. In all cases of this description, the Pills purify, invigorate, and revive the disordered system. Price \$1.50 a box.

DYSPEPSIA, OR INDIGESTION,

OF long standing, and of the most obstinate character, has been immediately relieved, and often permanently cured, in a variety of cases that have occurred in Boston and vicinity, by using for a short time

DR. RELFE'S VEGETABLE SPECIFIC AND ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

both of which are to be taken together, according to valuable, plain and practical directions, accompanying the Specific.

The above valuable medicines are prepared from the original Recipe in MS. of the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY, by his immediate Successor and the sole Proprietor, T. KIDDER, and sold wholesale by him at his counting room, over No. 97, (formerly called No. 70,) Court street, head of Hanover street, near Concert Hall, Boston, and retailed by his special appointment, (together with all the valuable Medicines as prepared by the late Dr. Conway,) by ASA BARTON, (Observe that none are genuine without the written signature of T. Kidder, on the outside printed wrapper.)

A large discount made to those who buy to sell again.—June 2. 49

FRENCH ANGOLA.

A FEW pieces of this beautiful article for gentlemen's Summer wear, just received and for sale at No. 6, Mussey's Row, by

THOS. O. BRADLEY.

Portland, May 26.

CURE FOR INTEMPERANCE.

THE effect of this medicine is such as to create a disgust for spirits, and at the same time to restore the health, purify the blood, and leave the stomach in such a state, that food sets easy and the patient finds himself in a healthy condition. Until lately all the skill of Physicians have proved unavailing to cure this disorder. This medicine, however, appears to possess all the qualities that are wanted, and one year's experience has proved its beneficial effects in numerous instances.

The Medicine can be forwarded by mail, and is accompanied with directions, so that a person may administer it to himself, without the knowledge of another. Orders received by the subscriber, who is the only Agent for its sale in the State.

Norway, June 1, 1829. 6w 49

Charles Lord.

HAS just received an extensive assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, PLATED and BRITANIA WARES and FANCY GOODS of every description in the Jewelry line, likewise large

SHELL COMBS.

A handsome lot of SIDE do. of all sizes, which will be sold low.—Middle-Street, Portland, second door from Casco Bank.

June 17, 6w 51

AT COST.

50 LEGHORN HATS, by T. O. BRADLEY.

Portland, June 23.

Vegetable Pulmonary BALSAM;

For sale Wholesale and Retail by ASA BARTON.

The most valuable remedy discovered for Consumptions, Asthma, Pleurisy, Spitting of Blood, Hooping Coughs, and Pulmonary Affections of every kind.

IT is impossible to present the public with all the evidence which the proprietors possess in favor of the highly salutary operation of this BALSAM, as certificates of its happy effect are continually received. A few however will be given for the satisfaction of those who may be troubled with the complaints for which this balsam is offered as a remedy.

NEW CERTIFICATES.

CERTIFICATE OF GEN. BLANCHARD.
I was about the 1st of May 1828, troubled with the following distressing symptoms: Faintness, pain through the back and left side, tightness across the chest, difficulty of breathing, tickling in the throat with a sense of suffocation, night sweats, loss of appetite, debility, swelling of the feet and ankles, raising of mucus, with severe fits of coughing, more particularly morning and evening, with great prostration of strength and a disposition to be bolstered up when in bed—about the 20th of August I was reduced so low that my friends gave me up as incurable; about this time I heard of the Vegetable Pulmonary BALSAM, and after much solicitation, was induced to make a trial—as all other remedies had failed, and was surprised at the sudden relief it gave me. I continued taking the balsam until my health was restored; and do most cheerfully recommend it to all those who may be troubled with consumptive complaints. About the 10th of Feb. last I took a violent cold which brought on similar symptoms as above described. I immediately procured a bottle of the Balsam and found relief in a few days, which to me, is a very strong proof that it was the balsam that relieved me in the first instance.

REUBEN BLANCHARD.

Peacham, March 4, 1829.

Certificate of Ashley Martin.

This certifies that my wife having from youth up been troubled with the Asthma, such as is termed hereditary Asthma, was reduced so low that for the last ten years she has at times been considered beyond recovery, having a severe pain in her side, through her back and shoulders, with pain and stricture across the chest, loss of appetite, severe cough, with a suffocating sensation, on lying down, being compelled to be bolstered up during the night, with great prostration of strength; after all remedies had failed she was advised to make use of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, and was entirely relieved by the use of two Bottles; her complaints were entirely removed, her appetite returned and she now enjoys better health than she has for ten years past.

ASHLEY MARTIN.

Peacham, January 17, 1828.

An eminent physician of New Hampshire writes—"I am satisfied the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam is a valuable medicine. It has lately been used with complete success in a severe lung complaint, attended with the raising of much blood, which has resisted every other prescription."

The wife of a Clergyman of Boston, was considered past recovering from a disease of the lungs, in the spring of 1828; whose restoration to health was ascribed, both by her physician and her husband, to the use of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam.

A child of Boston, aged 5 years, was attacked with the hooping cough early in the spring of 1828, and notwithstanding several remedies were prescribed for her relief, continued to suffer from violent paroxysms of coughing until Feb. 1829, when she was effectually relieved by four doses of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam.

An Agent from Maine writes as follows:—"the sale of the Pulmonary Balsam increases, and I am happy to say that in very many instances in which I have heard from it, it gives goods satisfaction, and I think is really a good article, and from this circumstance, and that of its moderate price, a good sale may be expected." Dated Feb 21, 1829.

An Agent in New Hampshire states that "the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, is highly approved and recommended by their Physicians."

Many other certificates, from sources of the first respectability, may be examined on the bill of directions. Price 50 cents a bottle. 47

TO DEALERS AND FAMILIES in the United States.

The following Vegetable Preparations are recommended as

INVALUABLE MEDICINES FOR FAMILIES.

PATTEN'S PILE ELECTUARY AND OINTMENT.

Price Fifty cents and one dollar per box or oz.

THE established reputation of this medicine, for the cure of piles, when all other remedies have failed to affect it, is sufficient commendation. The Electuary is a certain remedy for Bowel complaints.

ANDERSON'S EYE-WASHER.

THIS wash for sore, weak or inflamed eyes, is acknowledged to possess more healing qualities than any other for sale; and is soothing to that tender organ the eye.

For sale by ASA BARTON, Agent. Orders directed to LEADER DAM, Boston, for any of the above Medicines punctually attended to. July 21. 4

BROWN COTE PALY.

1 CASE, 500 yds, just received from New York, and for sale by

T. O. BRADLEY.

Portland, June 23.

10 Ps. CARPETINGS at reduced prices

by THOS. O. BRADLEY.

Portland, June 23.

WANTED,

TWO Tons of Good HAY. Enquire at this office.

POETRY.

From the New-York Mirror.

BALLAD.

The maiden sat at her busy wheel,
Her heart was light and free,
And ever in cheerful song broke forth
Her bosom's harmless glee.
Her song was in mockery of love,
And oft I heard her say,
"The gathered rose and the stolen heart
Can charm but for a day."

I looked on the maiden's rosy cheek
And her lip so full and bright,
And sighed to think that the traitor love
Should conquer a heart so light;
But she thought not of future days of woe,
While she crooned in tones so gay,
"The gathered rose and stolen heart
Can charm but for a day."

A year passed on and again I stood
By the humble cottage door;
The maiden sat at the busy wheel,
But her heart was blithe no more;
The big tear stood in her down cast eye,
And with sighs I heard her say,
"The gathered rose and stolen heart
Can charm but for a day."

Oh! well I knew what had dimmed her eye,
And made her cheek so pale—
The maid had forgotten her early song,
While she hastened to love's soft tale.
She had tasted the sweets of its poisoned cup
It had wasted her life away,
And the stolen heart like the gathered rose
Had charmed but for a day. LANTHE.

THE MAID OF THE BERYL.

BY MRS. HOFLAND.

One bright evening in September, 1587 the sun shone cheerily on many a gay boat and fancy formed vessel, sporting on the silver bosom of the Thames, between the regal palace of Greenwich and the city of London; but one boat shot forward before all the rest as if impelled by bolder hands or more buoyant spirits. The owner attracted the admiration of all eyes as he glided along, and many a low obeisance, or friendly recognition was returned by him with an air of lofty courtesy, or kindly frankness, which displayed his character and his feelings. He was a very young man, with a handsome ingenuous countenance, expressive of joyous confidence and conscious power. His eyes were dark and lustrous, his forehead high and polished, his mouth small, but systematically formed. His beard at this period was light and curling, contrasting with his hair, which was of a dark brown. His figure, tall and elegant in its proportions, was attired in the height of the reigning mode, which was alike splendid and becoming. He wore a white satin doublet, embroidered in stripes of the same color, intermingled with costly pearls; the sleeves were extremely large about the shoulders, and an answering appearance of fullness was given about the hips, in the lower part of his clothing, which was in texture and ornament the same as the upper, and from the middle of the thigh to the ankle, fitted closely, and displayed his finely-proportioned limbs to great advantage. White shoes, with large roses, and a small crimson velvet cap, with three drooping white feathers, placed on one side of his head, completed his clothing. His hands were embellished by rings; the left was covered by an embroidered glove, the right was employed in caressing a greyhound, so beautiful as to divide attention with his master, who lay in a reclining position on a crimson cloak of Genoa velvet, under an awning of blue damask. Six rowers, in gay liveries, completed the spectacle presented by this gallant nobleman to the floating world around him.

By degrees all were left behind him; but as the shadows of evening deepened his attention was drawn to one small bark which had lately followed in his wake. It was rowed by a young boy of foreign aspect, and contained only one other person, who was so entirely enveloped in a large garment of dusky hue, that the sex of the wearer could not be known. It appeared to the man of rank that these were gipsies, a race much proscribed at that time, and he apprehended that they sought protection from the watermen, amongst whom they were threading their way with great skill, by keeping in his vicinity. His attendants had the same conception of the case, without the same will to befriend the despised foreigners; and when, on arriving near the Temple Stairs, the poor boy tried to land, in the spirit of malicious sport, they so manœuvred their own vessel, that the principle occupant of the boat was thrown by a violent jerk into the water, in the direction of the pleasure barge.

To seize the floating vestment with a strong and agile hand, and to rescue the slight form which it enfolded, was the work of a moment with our favorite of nature and fortune; and as his loud reproach showed the necessity of reparation to his followers, all were soon placed in safety on the steps. It now appeared that the person still trembling in the preserver's arms, was a woman; and the approach of a flambeau, in the hand of a man who was lighting a party to their boat, showed that she was young

and beautiful, and of singular appearance.

Like the inhabitants of Africa in general, she had been covered with a haick or wrapper; but this being now dropped, she appeared dressed in a caftan or jacket, richly embroidered, drawers and petticoat of white camblet, and a head dress of gauze handkerchiefs, becomingly intermingled with her own dark braided hair. Her neck was encircled by links of gold. She had bracelets and armlets of the same precious metal, enriched with emeralds—but these articles of value, however unexpected, were forgotten the moment she began to speak; for her coral lips and pearly teeth, aiding the effect of her large, dark eyes, seemed to throw a lustre on her countenance, and to produce an impression of beauty new even to one wont to distinguish and to admire it. The melody of her low and trembling voice, her solicitude to regain the haick that would shroud her beauties, and her desire to be left alone with the boy, whom she called her brother, proved the retirement of her habits, and the modesty of her nature, and added to the curiosity which her appearance was calculated to excite. As pity for her distressing situation superceded even his desire to see more of her, the young nobleman hastened to engage the bearer of the flambeau to see her safely home. Re-assured by his unobtrusive affability, and the prospect of being suffered to depart, she ventured to express her gratitude warmly, and even eloquently, though in somewhat imperfect language and had once half drawn a ring from her finger, and was on the point of beseeching him to wear it in memory of his own good deed, when she suddenly replaced it saying, "No, if I read the stars aright, rings are to you unfortunate whether given or received."

So then, said he internally, this girl is a gipsy fortune teller after all! and half ashamed of his adventure, he jumped hastily into the boat, and, by ordering it the Essex House, informed the few by-standers that they had enjoyed the good fortune of beholding the young earl of that title, who had lately been introduced at court by the all-powerful Earl of Leicester, and on whom the queen had already bestowed marks of her distinguished approbation.

Eager as the African girl had hitherto been to depart, yet she now lingered, as if to catch the last sound of his oars, & ascertain the painful truth that he was indeed removed beyond observation. From this eventful night, the lovely stranger received an impression dangerous to all her sex, but to her decidedly unhappy, since it communicated hopelessness and intense interest in one so completely divided from her by superior station, country and faith.

Yet she was not forgotten. Many a time did the bright eyes of the admired and flattered Essex dart through the dense crowds that passed near him, as he slowly rode towards the palace, or walked from his garden in the Strand to take the water, in hope of beholding her again. Constantly disappointed, he at length questioned Sir Horatio Pallavicini on the subject, as being a person likely to be acquainted with all resident foreigners. He was an Italian merchant of great repute, in the queen's service, residing in Lollesworth, a part of the Bishop of London's fields, towards which the stranger had directed her steps.

"Your lordship must inquire after Arsinoe el Abra, the Maid of the Beryl; yet surely one so favored by fortune has no temptation to task her skill?"

"You do not mean to say that one so young as this Arsinoe practices witchcraft, or pretends to the learning of an astrologer?"

"No, she is distinct from both, and equally so from the tribe of dissolute & idle vagabonds which have lately infested this country. Arsinoe is highly, even royally, descended, and from her ancestors inherits a knowledge in occult science, distinct from that of the wizard, termed sorcery or magic, and which professes to receive aid from good spirits alone. Of these curious and forbidden matters I know nothing, but that this young creature has rare talents and great virtues also I can testify; she was an excellent daughter to the parents she has lost, is of a noble nature, and endowed with equal modesty and dignity."

A sudden call to attend the Earl of Leicester to Holland, where, at the battle of Zutphen, the favorite gave signal proofs of his valor, and witnessed the death of the brave, Sir Philip Sidney, suspended his inquiries after Arsinoe, but when he returned a knight banneret, and was received with more than usual honors by the queen, his desire to see the eastern maid, not only for herself, but for her art, revived, and by the assistance of Sir Horatio the interview was effected.

The visit was made with that secrecy which belongs to mysterious and forbidden things. Under the sole guidance of Akra el Abra, the brother of Arsinoe, and wrapped in a large cloak, the Earl set out at midnight, unknown to his household, and reached in due time a retired house, situated among the dilapidated buildings, and exhibiting in its appearance much that might excite suspicion. After opening the outer door, his guide proceeded up so many stairs,

that at length the earl recollected that he had been too successful not to have made enemies, and it was possible that he might be throwing himself into their power.

Just as he was instinctively grasping his sword, the guide stopped, and desired him to place that weapon, together with his cloak, cap and shoes, in his hands.

Essex hesitated, but being always more valiant than prudent, in another moment he complied with the request. The door of a room evidently devoted to the pursuits of Arsinoe, was then unlocked, and he entered a place well calculated to make a strong impression on the mind of a young and ardent inquirer into the secrets of futurity.

(Conclusion next week.)

THE NEW-YORK MEDICAL Academy.

The happy effects of the Botanical System of Practice, more especially of late employed in the cure of diseases, are such as entitle it to a high rank among modern improvements. The opinion long entertained in its favor, by many of the judicious, a thorough experience has now demonstrated to be well founded; and with the number and variety of its salutary achievements its reputation is increasing.

It must be evident to every discerning mind, that the present prevailing practice of medicine, which rejects this botanical aid, is at variance with our nature and our happiness. Mercury, the Lancet, and the Knife, are chiefly relied upon, by physicians and surgeons of the present day, for the removal of almost all the diseases incident to the human body, notwithstanding the effects of these deleterious agents, are evidently, fatal to multitudes. Deeply impressed with these facts and with a view of reforming the science and practice of medicine, an individual of this city in the year 1827, procured a lot of ground and erected a handsome and convenient edifice, for an institution denominated the United States Infirmary, expressly for employing a reformed system of practice in the treatment of diseases; the remedial sources being chiefly derived from the productions of our own country. The course of treatment adopted by this institution was principally the result of near forty years experience of a distinguished medical reformer; which course we are happy to state, has been crowned with signal success, and proved to a demonstration, that without Mercury, that boasted champion of the MATERIA MEDICA, or other poisonous drugs, diseases generally may be cured by those more safe and salutary means which the God of Nature has so liberally scattered around us.

Animated by the past success, and with the hope of benefitting future generations an irrepressible desire has been felt, that measures commensurate with the importance of the object should be taken, to promulgate this valuable system of practice, and thereby improve and reform the noble and important science of medicine.

After reflecting for years upon the most prudent and successful method of effecting so desirable an object, it has been deemed expedient to establish a MEDICAL SCHOOL, with competent teachers, where students may receive board and instruction until they are fully qualified to practice in the various branches of the healing art upon the reformed system. We are now happy to announce, that a building for such an institution has been erected and opened for the reception of students, who can commence at any period.

The building is large and commodious, situated in Eldridge-street, between Grand and Broome, and adjoining the present U. S. Infirmary. It is in a healthy and retired part of the city, and has been completed at a great expense. The following branches will be taught:

1. Anatomy.
2. Surgery.
3. Theory and practice of Physic.
4. Midwifery, and diseases of Women and Children.
5. Materia Medica and Practical Botany.
6. Chemistry and Pharmacy.

The benefits to be derived, by an attendance at this institution, will, we trust, be duly appreciated by those who wish to acquire a correct knowledge of the healing art. Here the student will be taught all the modern practice which is deemed necessary, in addition to the Botanical; and in consequence of his residing in the Institution, and pursuing a systematic course of studies, combining each of these departments, he may acquire a knowledge of both in a short space of time, and at a very small expense, in comparison to that of other Medical Institutions.

There being an Infirmary connected with the Academy, the students will have the benefit of Clinical practice, by which the experimental part of medicine will be acquired with the Theory. Another advantage held out to the students is, that all those who conform to the rules and regulations of the school, and there finish their education will have employment, with a generous compensation, secured them by the institution, to disseminate the practice of medicine in different sections of the country.

There will be no specified time to complete a course of study; but whenever the student is qualified to pass an examination he will receive a Diploma, and this Diploma will have a decided advantage over every other, as it will enable to practice in every State in the Union without molestation. Some will require one year, others two years, to complete their studies.

For the information of some we wish to state that this system of practice is essentially different from that disseminated by Dr. Thompson.

REQUISITIONS.

The qualifications for admission into the School will be:—

1. A certification of a good moral character.
2. A good English Education.

TERMS.

1. When this circular was first issued the price of Tuition alone was rated at \$250, board being an extra charge.—But we have concluded in order to place it within the power of almost every person to obtain this practice, to furnish Board and Tuition both, for that sum, (\$250) provided it be paid upon entering the school, as it is now particularly needed to assist in defraying the expenses of the building, &c.

2. Young men who wish to avail themselves of the benefits of the school who are not at present favored with the means, and who will bring a certificate to that effect from a minister, justice of the peace, or a few of his neighbors in the place where he resided, will receive his board and tuition, gratuitously. It must be expressly understood, however, that all incidental expenses must be paid, which will be, including a Diploma, THIRTY DOLLARS, and which must be paid in advance. His age must not be under 19 or 20 years.

3. It will be expected that every student will provide himself with bed and bedding.

New York, May 11, 1829.

All persons who feel interested in the welfare of their fellow beings, and wish to have the Mercurial practice destroyed, and a better system substituted, will manifest their good wishes by remitting something to defray the expenses of those young men who may wish to avail themselves of the benefits of the Institution, who are in indigent circumstances. To those who remit a sum however small, a certificate for the amount will be sent, entitling them to receive medicine and attendance, either at the Institution, or from any who may hereafter receive instruction from it.

BROADCLOTHS—VERY CHEAP.
50 Yds. Black, Blue, and Fancy colors, from 1,25 to 12,50 per yard, and at least 25 per cent cheaper than ever before offered by
THOMAS O. BRADLEY.

ALSO AS ABOVE:

- 3 1-2 pairs Patent Pistols,
 - 2 Percussion Fowling Pieces,
 - 1 Elegant Sword,
 - 4 or 5 Elegant Looking-Glasses,
- Purchased at Auction and will be sold very cheap.
Portland, June 23.

CELEBRATED ITCH & SALT RHEUM Ointment.

PREPARED by Joel Miller. The great and merited reputation this ointment has acquired affords ample and conclusive proof of its being a cheap and efficacious cure for the Itch and Salt Rheum, and for many other eruptions of the skin, and may be used with safety by the most delicate constitutions for sale by John F. Reeves, Druggist. Exchange-street, Portland, sole agent for the N. E. States, where Druggists and others are solicited to call or send their orders to his address either for cash, credit or on commission. The above ointment is kept by Druggists in all the principal towns. For sale at the Oxford Book store, by Asa Barton, Agent.
Norway, Feb. 9. 170cc

JOHNSON'S AMERICAN ANODYNE LINIMENT, OR, LIQUID OPODELDOC.

SUPERIOR in strength and medical virtues to any of the kind ever offered to the public. It is used with the most happy effects for Rheumatism, for strains, bruises and swellings; for asthma, for hard, dry, spasmodic coughs, and for hooping cough; for pains and soreness in the stomach and sides; for pains and itching in the ears, &c. &c.

It is a certain cure for sore lips, toothache and CHILBLAINS.

*In consequence of the unprecedented demand for this Opoodeldoc the price has been reduced to 37 1-2 cents each.

Sold wholesale and retail by ASA BARTON, Agent for the Proprietor.

—ALSO—

By the Proprietor at Sullivan—Glazier, & Co. Hallowell—George Coe, Portland—S. Farnsworth, Esq. Bridgton—Charles Lowell, Ellsworth—and most of the Apothecaries and Grocers in various parts of Maine and Massachusetts.

A liberal discount made to wholesale dealers.
Norway, Jan. 22.
FROM THE PHILADELPHIA SOUVENIR.

GROCERY WARE. H. WHITMAN,

(At the store formerly occupied by Leach & Whitman,) No. 6, Merchant's Row, keeps constantly on hand, assorted crates for country trade. Former customers of L. & W. are requested to call.
Portland, June 17, 1829.

ELEGANT PARASOLS—Cheap.
201 Parasols, this day received from Philadelphia, for sale very cheap by
THOMAS O. BRADLEY.
Portland, June 30.

IMPROVEMENT IN MECHANISM & MANUFACTURES.

IT is of the utmost importance, to all who are now concerned, or about to be interested in Manufacturing to look well to the labor-saving improvements, which are made and are making in this scientific and enlightened land.

"A small saving for a series of years, will amount to a handsome interest."

The subscriber keeps constantly on hand and offers for sale, his improved CARDING AND PICKING MACHINES. For Merino and Native Wool, on more liberal terms than can be had in New England. ALSO, the best

CARDS.

For Cotton and Wool MACHINERY. Said Machines are less expensive, perform more and better work, occupy less room, and are tended and kept in repair easier, and require less water power, than any other now in use. A credit will be given when it may be requested, so liberal, that the machine may earn the money it costs, before payment is required.

A line addressed to WARREN P. WING, Post Master, Greenwich Village, Mass. will be duly attended to—or the subscriber, who is agent for the inventor, of whom all information with respect to price terms, &c. may be obtained.

ASA BARTON.

Norway, Dec. 11, 1828.

FRENCH AND INDIA SILKS.

TEN CASES—containing Gro de Santes, Gro de Naps, Gro de Burlins, super India Satins, Levantines, Synchrons, Sarabets-double, &c. all colors, just received and for sale low by
T. O. BRADLEY.
May 26. No. 6, Mussey's Row.

HENRY POOR

HAS just received for the Spring and Summer trade,

40 BALES & CASES,

Consisting of every description of

Piece Goods—

Such as Merino, Brocade, Valencia and Raw Silk Shawls and Mantles, Canton and Nankin Crapes; Italian do.; Gauze Veils and Hks; Fig'd and Plain, Mull; Swiss and Jacknet Muslins; Fancy hks; Great Lot of Calicoes from 10 cts to 33 the yard; Black Double Lace and Lace Veils; Gloves; Hosiery, &c. &c.

50 Pieces Broadcloths,

all shades.—CHEAP.

ALSO—One Case (100) Superior LEGHORN BONNETS,

FROM 5 TO 9 DOLLARS,

on close examination—from 3 to 4 dollars less than last year, particularly fine ones.

Also Bales Sheetings, Shirtings, Ticks, Derrys, Jeans, Stripes, Drills, Cassinets, etc. etc. for sale by

HENRY POOR.

N. B. As usual, a good assortment of FEATHERS, in first rate order.

Portland, May, 1829. 10wep46

NEW GINGHAMS, NEW PRINTS, &c. &c.

150 PIECES English and starch Gingham, very handsome and very cheap.

500 Pieces British and Domestic Prints, and a great variety of other New Goods, cheap.

This day received and for sale by
THOMAS O. BRADLEY.

Portland, May 19.

PLUGS! PLUGS! J. B. CROSS & CO.

Nos. 4, 5, and 6, Union Street, would solicit the attention of Farmers to Freeborn's "New-York improved patent Ploughs." J. B. C. & Co. are authorized by the inventor, to warrant them to perform in all kinds of soil, and to be perfectly strong, and will be sold for a less price than any other similar ploughs. Farmers who intend purchasing this article for the next season, will find it economy to try Freeborn's
Portland, Dec. 30. 1136

MERINO SHAWLS.

3 CARTOONS "Lupin's best" scarlet, blk. and white long and square Merino SHAWLS, with worsted borders.

—ALSO—

Elegant white 4-4 and 6 4 Thibit Shawls, a beautiful article. Just received and for sale cheap by

T. O. BRADLEY,

No. 6, Mussey's Row.

MORE NEW GOODS AT BARGAINS!!!

JUST received 38 Packages of BRITISH AND 38 DOMESTIC Piece Goods,

Which will be sold at much lower prices than usual.—Purchasers will do well to look at this lot—as they contain some very fine Bargains.

No. 7, Mussey's Row, Middle-street, Portland.

JOHN DOW.

June 25. 16w

VELVET CLOTHS.

A FEW pieces elegant black and blue Velvet Cloths, of a very superior quality. Also, Elegant Olives and Browns, of every variety of shade, just received and for sale cheap, by
T. O. BRADLEY,
No. 6, Mussey's Row.

Portland, May 22.

STOCKS.

20 Dozen blk. and Bronze Kid—Plain Hair filled Silk, Navarino watered &c. all colors, with Ribbons, Knots and Bows just received and for sale cheap, by
THOMAS O. BRADLEY.